The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1872. NO. 41.

FIRST EDITION.

THE EQUINE EPIDEMIC

Its Ravages Still Increasing.

Reports from Different Infected Districts.

NEW YORK.

The *Times* of Wednesday furnishes the following facts in regard to the terrible distemper among the horses in that city:

The horse disease occurring in different cities outside of New York, and which had caused a great deal of excitement among the stable-keepers and car companies, has made its appearance in this city, and is causing the greatest panic. Yesterday it was found that the disease had made its appearance in different stables in every part of the city. On the Bloomingdale road, Fifth avenue, Third avenue, Madison avenue line, the stable-keepers had to turn their stages at intervals, and overlook their horses in consequence of upward of sixty teams of their animals being stricken down, and it is stated by the drivers that it will cause entirely a suspension of the running of the stages on that line to-day.

On the Sixth avenue line of railroad, up to 12 o'clock last night, it was stated that upward of 200 horses were stricken down in the space of four hours, the company having been compelled to withdraw some of their cars. On the West side all the horses are afflicted to a like degree. On the Grand street car line, at the stables in Henry street, some fifty cases have appeared. The Third Avenue Company are said to be suffering more than any other, having in their stables over 2,000 horses. Last night a stock of veterinary surgeons and assistants were engaged attending to over 300 horses which were attacked by this disease. Of that number, one-half are past hope of recovery. The symptoms are described by Mr. Boomer, veterinary surgeon of the Third Avenue Company, as a flow of tears from the eyes, a discharge from the nose, and a general state of languor, with a cough resulting in paroxysms—the homeopathic treatment being the one adopted, first administering aconite and purgatives, and, at the end of three hours, if no change takes place, death results.

There is no reason assigned for the disease, which is believed to be in the atmosphere, and will become, undoubtedly, an epidemic all over the country. Up to midnight last night no deaths occurred, except in the Sixth avenue stables. It is generally believed by the companies that material inducement of traffic in the city will cease.

The Herald of Wednesday says: The result of this disease will probably be felt by all the community, as, judging from the present aspect of affairs, it is very doubtful how long our street cars and stages will be running, or how many of them will be run on an entire dependence upon shoe leather. A walk from Harlem to the Battery to-day, both in the morning and return the same night may be conducive to health, but the larger portion of the community will find it pretty hard work. Although most of the horse-car railroads have as yet taken off any of their cars, they will be forced to do so before long. Twenty-third street line of stages made only six trips yesterday instead of seven, and to-day they will be reduced to four or five trips only. The Fourth avenue stage line will probably also have to do the same, and the Fifth avenue stage line, on the high they persistently deny that there is anything the matter with their horses, are in no better condition than their neighbors. The first day of the disease only brings out its mildest form, such as the running at the nostrils, but does not seem to be of sufficient importance to send the animal to the hospital. The cough is, however, followed by a flow of tears from the eyes and a heavy discharge of a greenish color from the nose, accompanied by a general weakness and debility. In the short space of twenty-four hours after the premonitory symptoms that the animal is sent to the hospital for medical treatment, yesterday nearly all the horses were only exhibiting the first symptoms, but to-day there will probably be a large number attacked by the disease to contend with, and the proprietors and managers of the different lines of city travel will be forced to take the diseased horses off the boards and stages.

Yesterday morning I commenced business at noon with a visit to the President of the Third Avenue Railroad, and, after a pleasant conversation with that gentleman, discovered that about twenty per cent. of their horses had been taken sick within the last three Monday afternoon. The cough had originated with only a few, but had spread completely during the night. They were at a loss to understand the cause, as it was by far a greater percentage than were usually attacked with colds from the change of weather. They did not believe it to be the Rochester epidemic, as they had not observed any discharge from the nostrils; and, in fact, they were quite puzzled with the symptoms, but did not expect any serious results. They had about two thousand horses in all, and at that time 400 were coughing.

The Second Avenue Railroads stable were then visited, and, after a consultation with some of the gentlemen connected with the management of the horses, I found that up to that time one-half past twelve o'clock they had not noticed any symptoms of the disease. The horses certainly were not coughing a great deal, but were attributed to the season of the year, as about that time a horse generally sheds his coat and is very liable to take cold. In the stable down to Forty-ninth street, and, taking the Belt line of cars, rode down to the Fourth avenue and Bellevue stables. Here the officials were inclined to be rather reticent on the subject of the disease, and feared that there was nothing the matter with their horses. Some of them were coughing a little, but there were no symptoms of a discharge from the nose. They, however, stated that they heard the disease had attacked the horses on the Twenty-third street line, and then walked over to the Ninth avenue horse car stables, and received a courteous reception from the foreman, Mr. Walsh, who also delivered every information about the horses under his charge. Mr. Walsh stated that between the hours of 6 and 8 on Monday night he noticed a good deal of coughing and sneezing, and yesterday morning it was a great deal worse. In fact, one-half were affected in that way. They were not, however, off their feet, and up to that time no horse had left the stable for discharge. He was satisfied, however, that it was the first symptoms of the disease, as he knew that it was all around the neighborhood. Mr. Walsh said he had been doctoring his horses, about fifty in number, by the homeopathic system, for a cold, and had given up some three years since. Walking across to the Eighth avenue stable, I found the foreman in conversation with some other railroad officials, and they were discussing the subject of the disease. Passing through the Eighth avenue stable, I found the cough on all sides, and the foreman told me that he thought about fifteen per cent. of the horses were affected. They have about seven hundred horses in the stable, and of them nearly one hundred were coughing. The next objective point was the stables of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line. There I found the disease in an advanced stage. The officials in charge volunteered the information that they considered that out of some seven hundred horses it would be hard to find one that was not coughing. They had then three, at seven horses in the hospital, with watery eyes and a greenish discharge from the nostrils. As I was leaving the stable my attention was called to one of the horses standing in a team that had just returned from a trip, that showed the distinct and unmistakable symptoms of the disease. There was a watish matter oozing out from the corner of the eyes, and a somewhat large stream from the nostrils and the animal also appeared weak and suffering from general debility. The horse was immediately removed to the hospital. Walking across to the Sixth avenue stables I found that the disease had not yet appeared in a mild form. The Superintendent of the road took me through the stables, and, walking quietly between the lines of stalls, I could only now and then detect the dry cough which I had now become confident was the precursor of the disease. At half-past three P. M. there were not more than forty of these horses coughing—about five per cent. of the stable. A short ride brought me down to the Fourth avenue horse railroad stables, and there I found the horses in a pretty bad way. The foreman told me that the coughing had commenced about Monday afternoon, and they now had 400 out of 700 affected. None had as yet shown any symptoms of a discharge, but some of them were coughing very badly. He said they were applying strong liniments to the throat and injecting in the mouth a solution of tar, alchohol and belladonna. He also added that the coughing was much worse in the morning, but that would probably be accounted for by the close atmosphere at that time, before all the windows and doors were opened and a thorough current of ventilation let in.

From inquiries made in other directions I heard that the horses of the cross-town lines were also affected and the greater part of them coughing badly.

The stage lines appeared to have suffered, comparatively speaking, even more than the horse cars, as in some instances the entire stable of horses is affected. A short walk on Broadway and a look at the horses in the stages told the tale without further investigation; but, being anxious to find the exact extent of the progress of the disease, I paid a visit to the stables of the Twenty-third street line of stages in Ninth avenue. The gentleman in charge stated candid in his statements, and said that every horse in the stable, some five hundred in all, were affected. He noticed the cough for the first time night, when some of the horses came in from the last trip. Yesterday morning it was very bad, and the discharge at the nostrils was also plainly discernible. In fact, the cough was so bad with some of the horses that they actually snorted blood. They were using Dayton's compound food as a medicine, as they had always found it very efficacious in case of colds and other accidental diseases of the horse. They were giving it in water twice a day. He also added that they had been obliged to take off one trip of the stages, and that to-day they would have to take off some stages. The horses on the Fifty-nine line of stages are also badly affected with the disease, and are all coughing badly. Several have the discharge at the nostrils. These horses are being treated with a tar paste and applications on the back of a strong liniment. The officials in charge of the stables of the Fifth avenue stage line stated that there was nothing the matter with their horses. This, however, was denied by several other parties, and there is no donut that they are in just as bad a fix as the others.

Around Twenty-fourth street, Forty-fifth street and Forty-sixth street, the horses are nearly all affected, and in one stable, where there are sixty horses at livery, every animal has the disease.

In round numbers there are fifty thousand horses with the peculiar symptoms and 500 in the advanced state of the disease.

The progress of the disease yesterday is thus noted:

The increase in the number of horses suffering from the prevalent malady is calculated at from thirty to forty per cent. of the horses in the city, or from eight to ten thousand horses in all, in various stages of the malady. The subject is intensely exciting, and fears that serious interruption to traffic may take place in a few days are spreading. Alarming stories have been created to the effect that the infectious nature of the disease is transmitted to human beings, but no reports, in no cases have, as yet, appeared where the master has taken the disease from the horse.

The Broadway Stages on Monday last night had one hundred horses sick, out of about 1,000. The Third avenue line has more than half its horses suffering, the number sick being estimated at one thousand. It is thus throughout all the lines, and the disease is gaining. The Brooklyn and Jersey City horses have been similarly visited. A number of stable-men think that the disease will spread for a few days and then decline and fall away entirely. No cases were reported as terminating fatally up to Wednesday afternoon.

The disease appeared at Newburg yesterday, and three deaths had occurred.

BROOKLYN.

The distemper is reported as having made its appearance in Brooklyn. It is stated that it was first discovered in the stables of the Brooklyn City Railroad, where one of the animals was attacked, and in a few hours rendered incapable of performing duty. President Sullivan was immediately notified, and the remedies known to veterinary surgeons were applied, but the animal will probably die, owing to the fact that the disease had gained considerable headway before treatment was commenced. Some dozen or more horses belonging to the company yesterday gave unmistakable signs of having caught the infection, and it is apprehended that the epidemic may become general. Much excitement was occasioned by the report, and owners of horses are taking every precaution to prevent a spread of the disease.

ALBANY.

The *Express* of 23d says: We have from time to time referred to the occurrence of a virulent disease among the horses in different parts of Canada, and we think it is clearly demonstrated that it is epidemic, as in a short space of time it has spread from Toronto to Montreal on the one side, and to Western New York on the other. Monday week it appeared in Buffalo, and Thursday last in Rochester, and we regret to say Saturday it made its appearance in this city. One of the team of Messrs. No. 6 is now suffering from its effects, and we learn from the veterinary surgeons that there are several cases of it in different sections of the city. All accounts agree that the animals in which it is most likely to be developed are those employed in hard work and exposed to inclement weather. The disease is termed by the veterinarians epizootic catarrh, or catarrhal influenza, and is best treated by rest, warmth, dryness and soft food, with an occasional dose of medicine as prescribed by the veterinary surgeon. The horse which is affected in the slightest degree must have absolute rest until recovery, and one of the best preventives is to keep the animal closely stabled in damp or wet weather.

DON'T BLEED THE HORSES.

The Rochester *Union*, in speaking of the ravages of the disease along the lake shore, says: "In all cases reported where bleeding has been resorted to by the surgeons in attendance, the patient has died. It seems to be conceded by all that heroic, wash, a mild laxative, and the free use of disinfectants, with liberal sponging of the nostrils and mouth, are the true remedies to be resorted to in all cases."

TROY, N. Y.

Several cases of the distemper are reported in Troy, N. Y. The *Times* of that city says: The contagion has all the characteristics of an influenza, and although it is not usually fatal its prostrating effects is apparently cured. Sometimes the horse is ruined by it. Superintendent Brown, of the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company, informs us that the disease is the same as that which appeared there about six years ago. Then it came from the east. Some fifty or more horses belonging to the Railroad Company are affected by it, and recently all received in time. The early symptoms of the disease are said to be a light hacking cough, with general dullness and an disposition to move, cool legs and ears, with a watery discharge from the nostrils. The following prescriptions are recommended:

Prescription No. 1.—Linseed oil, 1½ oz.; turpentine, 1½ oz.; liquor ammonia fort, 1 oz. Mix all together in a four ounce bottle and apply to the throat, if you think it necessary to do so.

Prescription No. 2.—Nitrate potash, 1½ oz.; tartarized antimony, 1½ oz.; digitalis, 1½ oz. Pulverize all together and make twelve powders; give one morning and night. If they are not very bad you might omit the last ingredient, namely, digitalis.

Prescription No. 3 should be given every morning and evening. If the throat should be sore—which can be ascertained by pressure of the hand upon the throat—add two tablespoonfuls of Prescription No. 1 should be rubbed in.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The horse disease has become severe at Rochester. Wednesday evening there were no horses in the streets. Storekeepers are delivering goods by hand carts. The erection of buildings has been suspended. The animals attacked took the disease from twelve to thirty days before it was discovered. A few fatal cases are reported. Wednesday morning the disease appeared among the canal horses, and there was great difficulty in procuring conveyances.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, October 24.—The report that the horse epidemic had broken out in the stables of the West Side Omnibus Company is pronounced without foundation.

THE DISTEMPER SPREADING OVER NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, October 24.—The horse malady has invaded thousands of horses in this city and neighboring towns and cities, and is rapidly spreading over New England. The line of omnibuses on Washington street stopped running. The Metropolitan Horse Railroad Company have been compelled to largely reduce their trips, and all other companies depending upon horses is affected to a greater or lesser degree. Many factories, Portland, announce distemper in that city.

THE DISEASE IN BUFFALO—THE DISEASE ABATING.

BUFFALO, October 24.—The horse disease has passed its crisis here and is now abating. But few horses have died, and these more from hard usage than from the effects of the disease. The canal horses here have almost entirely recovered. No boat have stopped and none will be. Grain is moving in large quantities as the close of navigation in the middle can be elected President of the United States.

Appropriate epitaph for Mr. Greeley's young man —"Let him lie in peace."

Says the Democratic Clearfield *Republican*: "The larger portion of the Liberal Republican party is composed of young men, who are an honor to any party, and are as vehemently opposed to corruption in office as they are to horse stealing." Why, in the name of common sense, have they to do with the Democracy? "As Democrats are not horse thieves, but all are thieves as Democrats," you know.

A correspondent wants to know "what has become of Dr. Palmer?" He hasn't been heard from since he so very suddenly left this city a few days before the late election. Would the Democracy lionize him now?

In view of the dying condition of Greeleyism, the Louisville *Commercial* has invented a balm, composed of "the milk of human kindness" and other "bloody chasm," one part "reconciliation," ninety-six parts "confidence," the whole to be dissolved in the "tidal wave." To be well shaken before using. Our opinion is that the case of Greeleyism is hopeless, and this balm will not save it.

"Absention" is the successor of "fraud" in the Democratic vocabulary. It was "absention" that laid them out in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Lafayette *Journal* thinks there is great danger that Indiana may be lost, and fifty of the six hundred by the over-confidence of Republicans, "not because the Democrats are in a majority in the State, but because the Republicans are not sufficiently stirred up to get them to the polls. Two Republican stay-at-home votes in each county would suffice to give the State to Greeley. Let every Republican see to it that every one is registered and polls his vote. There is no doubt that the days of the Cameron dynasty are numbered." John W. is evidently not "the seventh son of a seventh son, and born with a caul," as the soothsayers put it.

"A retreat in good order," "position where the reserves may be brought up," "steady the column and push sternly ahead," "make of this reverse an incentive to harder work," "a great and serious danger to free institutions," "in a manner it implies the failure of universal suffrage," "the Liberal cause is by no means desperate," "Greeley will only decline as the sun and moon decline," "the old Democratic guard more zealous than ever," "a Bull Run defeat of the Liberal militia by the Grantite regulars to be retrieved by future training and organization," "thousands of Democrats did not vote at the Sept. election &," "chorus of war bugles," &c., are the tunes that opposition journalists are now whistling in the Pennsylvan a burying ground, as the twilight of October gathers fast toward the dark night of November.

The Milwaukee *News* has hit, at the eleventh hour, upon a brilliant plan of reconciling its Democratic brethren to their Greeley diet. It conjures them after this fashion: "Let us vote and labor for Horace Greeley as if Andrew Johnson or Stephen A. Douglas was our candidate, and we cannot be defeated." This sort of philosophy is similar to that which buoyed up Mr. Richard Swiveller through so many hardships and privations. The way in which that genial but dissolute philosopher was wont to conjure out a forlorn mutton bone and a two penny ring of beer by the stern logic of hypothesis into half a dozen courses of fish, flesh and fowl, and so many of wine from warm Oporto and the choicest sack, has elicited the admiration of all readers since Mr. Swiveller was first introduced to the public. And it requires precisely the same kind of logic to down into perhaps, more of it—to convert the Greeley fowl into hypothetical Douglas and Jackson, so dear to the Democratic palate.

The Chicago *Mail* says "Henry Clay was the best President, save perhaps one, we ever had." This is the kind of stuff the Democracy are spreading over its opinion; but there are those who believe Gen. Scott's administration was equally successful, as also that of Daniel Webster, peanut stands and all.

The last new political party has just come to light, and it has been launched in Massachusetts, of course. Miss A. H. C. Phelps is the Captain, and the candidates are John O. Fremont, for President, and John G. Whittier for Vice President. The main idea of the organization is "Woman's Humanized and Moral Value." Whittier ought to have enough sense in this movement than in the Greeley shan. Single ladies as a political party in the middle can be elected President of the United States.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York *Tribune* cannot keep from falsehoods even where there is little to be gained by them. It asserted that Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass favored the adoption of the brewer's catcehing instrument, by which an additional tax of $2,750,000 was thrown upon manufacturers of malt liquors. Now comes Commissioner Douglass himself with a flat denial of the charge. He favored, and still favors, the adoption of the instrument instead of favoring it. Another keg of nails this way, please.

A calculation made by the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the central Democratic organ, shows that in forty counties of the State the vote fell off 32,049 from 1868. In the remaining twenty-six it was increased over that of 1868. From this fact our contemporary argues that Greeley can carry the State in November; that is, if the full Democratic vote can be secured for him. It forgets that it was Greeley that kept the Democrats from voting for Mr. Buckalew.

John W. Forney telegraphed from the *Press* office to Washington on the 6th inst., as follows: "My opportunities during the last few days of ascertaining the prospects of the result of Tuesday's election in this State have been ample, and I have been in communication with the prominent men from all parts of the State representing both political parties, and all the information gathered leaves no room for doubt that Charles R. Buckalew will not only be elected Governor by a handsome majority, but that the days of the Cameron dynasty are numbered." John W., is evidently not "the seventh son of a seventh son, and born with a caul," as the soothsayers put it.

The Philadelphia *Courier-Journal* has this: "A Grant organ says: 'Let us have stable government.' By all means. But then, you know, we don't want Colfax kept in his present stable, where he appears to be no owner of any of the Greeleyites being quartered there, Mr. C.-J.

The *Courier-Journal* is engaged in discounting coming political discomfiture in Kentucky. It says: "In our own State there is danger that this same reprehensible negligence will materially cut down the majority that ought to be given to the Greeley and Brown electoral ticket."

The straight out Democracy of Illinois state the case in this way: Greeley stands no more show of being elected President, in the event of Grant's being elected President, than the Democratic party of France. This must be apparent to every thinking and reasonable Democrat from the fact that to-day it is such a party in the truth that to do not think it worth while to argue the point further.

Mr. Davemeyer accepts the Republican and Independent nomination for Mayor of New York only. He accepts it "in the interest of Reform, and for the impartial benefit of the whole people of this Metropolis, and without subordinating it to the reorganization of political parties." The Mayor ally contest the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Mayor Hall is now in office, and he will not be anything about 'fraud,' 'villainous, stupendous fraud,' mentioned on those occasions."

Dr. Greeley was recently charged with lobbying to secure a contract for binding government books for one Cornelius Wendell. On the 14th inst. the *Tribune* denied the charge thus: "Mr. Greeley never asked any one to give Cornelius Wendell either printing or binding, or to vote that he should have either. Mr. Greeley never offered any one money or other valuable consideration as an inducement to vote for any bill, or give any work or job to any person whatever." Cornelius Wendell never got a job or order for either printing or binding. Mr. Greeley is ignorant of the fact. Mr. Greeley never had any business transaction of any kind with Cornelius Wendell, never received any money from him nor paid any to him, and does not know that Wendell ever offered any bill or job for either printing or binding." And on the 21st inst. it admits the truth of the charge thus: "The name of Mr. T. T. Flagler is now given as responsible for the charge; and it appears from his statement that Mr. Greeley told Flagler that Wendell would give for this job $12,000, "which," he added, "would be useful for election purposes." Useful to whom? Useful to Mr. Flagler? To Mr. Greeley? Was any individual to profit by this payment? What Mr. Greeley did suggest to Mr. Flagler was that this contract should be given to some one (he did not care whom) who would agree to devote a share of its profits to the Republican cause in the Presidential canvass then opening, with nearly all the offices and money on the wrong side, as usual. That may have been an error, but it had no taint of personal interest in it." Next!

The Republican State Central Committee of Georgia have issued an address, in which, after reviewing the outrageous frauds committed at the late election, they say: The recent outrages should indensify that patriotic impulse which has arrayed us against the Democratic party. What we have experienced here shows the temper and purposes of Mr. Greeley's party in the South, and advertises to the country what a calamity his election would be. The character of that party, as the organized enemy of the constitution, of law, of liberty and of justice, is now more manifest than ever. If it shall sway the State and continue its present spirit, immigration will be repressed, capital and enterprise will be driven out, and thousands of useful citizens, especially of the producing classes, will remove to States where they can enjoy the equal rights denied to them here. A free American laborer will not long live where he cannot have a free ballot. We must strive to save Georgia from these calamities. On the 5th of November next Georgia will vote for President and members of Congress. We must labor to carry the State. If defeated fairly we shall not complain. If defeated unfairly let us take proper measures to expose and correct the unpatriotic fraud. To this end every Republican here should go to the polls and tender his ballot, or try to tender it. As to members of Congress every Republican district will be materially affected by Congress whether received and counted by the managers or not."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Washburne Coming Home from France.

PARIS, October 24.—The *Rappel*, a prominent Communist, was found guilty of the charges against him and was sentenced to death.

Victor Hugo, the French poet, novelist and critic, died yesterday.

The evacuation of the departments of Marne and Upper Marne, by the Germans, has been completed.

ROME, October 24.—Alarming reports of disastrous inundations in the valley of the Tiber have reached Rome. No details were given. The Minister of Public Works has gone to the scene of the disaster.

LONDON, October 24.—The coal dealers of Cardiff have given notice of the general use of six shillings per ton, fearing American competition.

MONACO, October 24.—Railway communication between Monaco and Geneva has been interrupted by the breaking down of two bridges.

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SIR John Duke Coleridge, Attorney General of Great Britain, delivered an address before the Liberal Association of the city of Exeter to-night, in the course of which he said of the result of the Geneva arbitration, that England had got well out of a bad business.

PARIS, October 24.—The sessions of Austro-Hungarian delegations were closed to-day.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, October 24.—The steamship Manitoban has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 24, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; account 92¾. United States five-twenties of 1862, 93½; 5-20s of '65, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5-20s, 90. Illinois Central shares, 93. The Bank of England has increased £382,000. Tallow 46s 6d. Linseed oil 25s 15s6d.

PARIS, October 24.—Rentes 82 francs 92 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 24.—Cotton quiet; middling Orleans 9¾d; Uplands 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. 4,000 bales. There were sales of Orleans for October delivery at 10¾d. Corn firm. Red winter wheat average 12s 10d; red spring 11s 3½d@12s 2d; red winter 12s 8d. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Cheese 63s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d. Petroleum spirits 18½d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1872.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The trial of Mayor Hall is progressing. Deputy Controller Storrs testified to the Mayor's signature to certain bills for the construction of Audit yesterday. The witness gave a detailed account of the routine of a bill before the warrant is drawn for its payment. The bills were casually examined both by himself and the Mayor, who, in the course of one thousand bills per month during May, June and July, 1870, bills of $40,000 and $50,000 not being unusual. The prosecution here strenuously objected to the question being asked, as the signing of members of the present Board of Audit pers nally examined into the claims and bills, the ground of the objection being that if others neglected their duty it was no duty of his.

Mayor Hall responded, saying the question of intent was a vital one. The allegation was that the Board of Audit delegated powers of examining into claims to other county officers, and that was criminal; that they were also criminal for not personally examining into so many barrels of various things as 1,000 bills involved. The question was if it was criminal in relying upon the examinations of a certain number of the members of the Board. The Mayor said he proposed to show that the present Board of Audit adopted the same routine as was in force when the Ring was in power, in May, June and July, 1870, were enough to crush the brain of an Ordinary man, and every bill could not be examined by the Board of Audit.

Tremaine said the board was appointed to stand between the taxpayers and fraud, and they were guilty if they omitted the duty of examining. And the proposition of the defense to show that a majority of the Board of Audit were honest was not a tu quoque argument. Judge Brady decided in accordance with the views of the prosecution. The case then proceeded.

A large number of vouchers were handed to Shandley, the witness for the defense, to be identified, the witness identifying the Mayor's certificate of audit, but the Mayor's signature was wanting in one case. In looking over the signatures of the Mayor, the witness found the signature to one certificate. The witness, after examining the signature, said it was not Hall's, but all the appearance of being genuine, but on examining the Mayor's signature on a warrant, said it was not Hall's writing. He also said that Mr. Hall had stated he had doubts about his signature to some other certificate. The witness was then asked as to which were stolen, were examined and the Mayor's signature identified. The court took a recess.

In the indictments against Mayor Hall fifty-five vouchers are presented to Sheriff Harkness and served and are used on the trial, all relating to Keyser's claims. The remainder are lost, but the warrants are in existence.

After the recess the various warrants, including fifty-four in favor of Keyser, were examined and the signatures of the Mayor identified, all but one being admitted by him to be genuine, Stephen J. Blakes, Deputy Controller of the Nicaragua survey, gave a lunch party to Mr. Greeley, and at this party he was readily drawn into a discussion of his idea of French arbitration. He was opposed on all sides, and finally so far yielded as to promise that he would not openly advocate the proposition in the *Tribune*. He, however, a thered to the last to his declaration that in his opinion it was a fair and most politic course to take, and all that he would agree to in the matter was the promise just made.

What Greeley Knew About the Freedmen.

The following letter was written two years ago by Mr. Greeley, unsolicited, to Mrs. Josephine Griffing, a well known philanthropist. The freedmen were brought to Washington by the War Association, of which Mrs. Griffing was the agent, and constantly engaged in finding places at the North where the freedmen could go to work. The motive that prompted Mr. Greeley to write the letter was never known by the association:

"NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, September 16, 1865.

"MRS. GRIFFING—In my judgment you and others who wish to befriend the blacks crowded into Washington by the policy of the Rebel Slave Power years ago, you must find work, go out and seek it, they would have been spared much misery. They are an easy, worthless race, taking no thought of to-morrow, and liking to lean on those who befriend them. Your course aggravates their weakness, when you should raise their ambition and stimulate in him self-reliance. You should encourage your course speedily and signally, the swarming of blacks to the District will increase, and the Government will be obliged to provide for them, or their condition will become immediately strengthened. If there be any thing in which the negro is capable of excelling, rather some one else than herself should pay her passage to the place where she can have work, then she has no instruction and awakening to a just and honest self reliance. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY."

Power of Comprehension.

[From Hearth and Home.]

It was said of Dr. Chalmers, that he could take up any given number of lead pencils without counting. A celebrated trapper once assured us that he could tell how many deer were in a herd, simply by glancing at them. We have known a boy to tell, without stopping to count them, and added: "I can tell the number of bullets instantly, without stopping, as you pronounce a word without stopping to spell it." Girls to do cooking, housework, chambermaid, and also to do sewing, wanted at once, at the Intelligence office, No. 1 Fifth street, first door from Suspension Bridge.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting War Reminiscence

One of Greeley's Crotchets.

Demands that the War be Stopped,

And the Issues Submitted to the Arbitration of the Emperor of France.

Greeley's Estimation of Freedmen.

"An Easy, Worthless Race."

His Attack on the Soldiers' Convention Indorsed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 24, 1872.

A gentleman who reached Washington to-day, in talking over reminiscences of war times in Washington, gave an account of the great anxiety Mr. Greeley caused Mr. Lincoln and those immediately about him at one of the dark periods of the war, which was kept very quiet at the time, and of which little definite information has been made public since. It seems that Mr. Greeley came to Washington and insisted to Mr. Lincoln, and several of his supporters in the Senate, that something must be done immediately to stop the war. The plan he had conceived himself, as the best to pursue under all the circumstances, was to induce the South to agree with the North to submit all the questions at issue between the two sections to the arbitration of the Emperor of France. Several attempts were made by leading Republicans who were in the confidence of the arbitrators in the matter, to convince Mr. Greeley of the great harm that might come to the Union cause by the discussion of such a question. He could not be moved, however, and announced his purpose of returning to New York to begin the advocacy of this step in a leading editorial of the *Tribune*. The matter caused great anxiety at the White House and in the War Department. Finally a conference was held, several Senators being present. It was agreed that a concerted effort should be made to quiet Mr. Greeley and divert him from his purpose. As a means of assembling men selected to talk Greeley out of his whim, Mr. Forney, then clerk of the Senate, gave a lunch party to Mr. Greeley, and at this party he was readily drawn into a discussion of his idea of French arbitration. He was opposed on all sides, and finally so far yielded as to promise that he would not openly advocate the proposition in the *Tribune*. He, however, a thered to the last to his declaration that in his opinion it was a fair and most politic course to take, and all that he would agree to in the matter was the promise just made.

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HORACE GREELEY."

Greeley's Attack on the Soldiers Indorsed.

The *Inside* of this morning, organ of the Congressional Democratic Committee, indorses Mr. Greeley's Pittsburgh attack on Union soldiers as follows:

"The mon of little generals and ex-deputy provost marshals, who took part in or sympathized with the Pittsburgh soldiers' and sailors' convention, and bring daily evidence to the country that its members have not ceased to regret those palmy days when they were fighting and marching about as well in their front, they revelled and grew rich in petty provost marshalships, giving full play to the nature of such valiant Robadils to feel the weight of their glorious straps more than the pressure or reason or cogency of common sense, and consequently been receiving the plain words which Mr. Greeley spoke to them as insults, just as during the war they would similarly have resented a chuck under the chin or an interruption of their cotton saving incidents.

The Proposed Currency Expansion.

A number of business men from the principal western cities are now in the Union Board of Trade r

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1872.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* would seem to have lost all belief in the integrity of the rank and file of its own party. Every Democrat who refuses to stultify himself by voting for GREELEY, it brands in advance as "a venal creature," who would be willing to sell himself to the the Evil One for a pittance. It is now but a few days to the election, and we shall see what effect the offensive irascibility of that paper has had upon those to whom it is intended to apply. It is pretty certain not to be of the character hoped for.

HOW ADMIRABLY the Pittsburgh *Post* exemplifies HORACE GREELEY'S great hobby of "reconciliation," and with what incomparable frankness and sincerity it "accepts the situation"—after the manner of JERE. BLACK. The foolish charges which that paper, day after day, makes of the alleged importation of negroes into this State prior to the late election, are, of course, the sheerest and baldest pretense; but there is no sort of doubt that when it declares the colored people to resemble cattle "in point of intellect," it means every word it says. This is probably the way in which the *Post* squares accounts with itself.

THE Democratic and Liberal State committees held a secret joint meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday, "to take measures for the organization of the GREELEY forces of the State." The committees also held separate meetings, and it is said that the "Liberals" were unanimous in the purpose to maintain their distinctive organization. MCCLURE being instructed to call a State Convention at such time next year as shall be deemed advisable by the committee. An "address" was also adopted, evidently prepared by MCCLURE, and therefore full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Messieurs Confederates! You pretend to keep up a brave front, but just wait until after the fifth of November. You will then be in no mood for indulging in further political hypocrisy.

THE ordinance for the equalization of taxation for city purposes, which passed Select Council last week, came up at a special meeting of the Common branch yesterday. The opposition was led by WM. B. NEGLEY, Esq., who made a vigorous effort to postpone the further consideration of the ordinance until the members elect from the South Side wards should be admitted. He also attempted to show that the meeting had not been legally called, and that the ordinance, if passed, would be void. There was a decided majority in favor of passing the bill as it came from the Select Branch, but a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose was lost by one vote—two-thirds being necessary. The Council adjourned to meet this afternoon, when the ordinance will probably pass finally.

POLITICALLY, as well as otherwise, a man's worst enemies are often those of his own household. Having subjected GREELEY to the worst torture which the subtlest ingenuity of malice could devise, the *World* next applied the thumb-screws to the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania; but not content with this, it now puts FORNEY, MCCLURE, IRWIN and others of their ilk on the rack, for having signed the petition for the release of YERKES. This, to be sure, is done under the mask of assumed irony—the quashing in open court of the indictments against him not acted on or not covered by the pardon, being the matter ostensibly attacked. It is quite clear, however, that if YERKES deserved to be pardoned on the grounds alleged by his petitioners, he deserved also to have the pending indictments against him removed. The bitter arrows of the *World* are, therefore, in reality shot at the persons, and their associates, whom we have named. And the shafts stick all over them like pin-feathers.

THAT terrible scourge, the small-pox, has again broken out in a virulent form in various parts of the country. It is to be hoped the authorities of all cities not yet infected will take immediate precautions against the dreadful epidemic. The experience of Pittsburgh last winter ought not to be unprofited by. Measures should be taken for the vaccination of all persons who have not yet adopted that means of protection against the disease, and for the revaccination of those on whom the virus has heretofore failed to take effect. The following table, taken from an essay by a high authority on the subject, shows the immunity which localities receive from good vaccination:

	No. of deaths per cent. in each class.
Class 1. Stated to have been vaccinated but having no cicatrix	21.75
Class 2. Having one vaccine cicatrix	7.50
Class 3. Having two vaccine cicatrices	2.50
Class 4. Having three vaccine cicatrices	1.75
Class 5. Having four or more cicatrices	0.75
Unvaccinated	35.50

This statement fully speaks for itself. It is to be trusted the Board of Health may see fit to move in the matter.

THE Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the principal organ of the German Republicans of the Northwest, pays the following deserved tribute to their fellow-countrymen in Pennsylvania, for the substantial service they rendered in helping to win the late magnificent victory in this State. Remarking on the stumping tour of Senator SCHURZ, just previous to the election, that paper gauges the effects of his labors here by the following figures:

"There are twenty-five counties in the State in which the German element numbers above 1,000 souls. In these counties the Republican party lost not only not a single vote, but gained in comparison with former elections no less than 15,992 votes. Yes, the Germans do their own thinking, and are no 'great mass's' voting cattle.

No class of voters, as a whole, have a clearer insight into politics, or exercise a more intelligent firmness in adhering to their principles, than our German fellow-citizens. They saw plainly enough that SCHURZ had committed treason against his own convictions, and that the whole "Liberal" movement was a preposterous and unnatural attempt to fuse elements in themselves essentially antagonistic. Hence, accustomed to believe in SCHURZ as the representative of their principles, they rebuked him for his political lucubrigunty; as they will again, on the 5th of November, rebuke him more emphatically the whole mad speculation and false pretense which he has unavailingly tried to forward and bolster.

THE noble manner in which Pennsylvania acquitted herself during the late severe struggle, has created a profound impression throughout the country; and predictions are not wanting that Massachusetts, which at the Presidential election of four years ago was the banner State of the nation, leading all her sister Commonwealths in her majority for President GRANT, will this year be compelled to surrender her laurels to the Keystone State. Seventy-eight thousand is the majority given for GRANT by Massachusetts in 1868. That is a heavy figure, but we think Pennsylvania can overcome it, if only proper exertions are put forth. There are unquestionably thousands of honest Democrats in this State who have thoroughly made up their minds not to vote for GREELEY under any circumstances whatever, but who will take a real pleasure in helping to make his defeat as overwhelming as possible. Some of these will probably vote for O'CONOR; others will perhaps abstain from going to the polls at all; but there is no good reason why they should not all vote for PRESIDENT GRANT, Sold-out at Baltimore, and, if the charges of the New York *World* are true, betrayed by their leaders at the State election, they could hardly pursue a course more consistent with true dignity and self-respect than by voting for President GRANT, by way of giving expression to their indignation at the political immorality of which they have been made the dupes. Numbers of them will undoubtedly do so; and it is by no means impossible that our reinforcements from this source may run Pennsylvania's Republican majority to a higher figure than that of Massachusetts. It is certainly a distinction worth striving for.

IT is becoming more manifest every week that GENERAL GRANT'S hold upon the hearts and understandings of the American people is stronger, if possible, than four years ago, or even at the close of the war. Instead of rendering him an object of suspicion or of weakening his influence in any degree, his rancorous and unscrupulous enemies have increased the popular confidence in his character and abilities. But this is not all. By the malignant and wholly unjustifiable attacks made upon General GRANT'S reputation, the masses have been awakened to the duty of doing him justice. Hundreds, rather thousands, of plain citizens who did not vote for him when first a candidate, intend to vote for him this year; some of them, because having seen him tried as the nation's chief magistrate, they wish to express their approval of his administration; but a much larger number adopt that obvious method of rebuking his assailants, and of expressing their contempt for the arts, and of expressing their contempt for the frivolous charges laid against him. Taking into account General GRANT'S extraordinary popularity and the widely prevalent reaction against his enemies, in connection with the intense disgust and distrust with which GREELEY is regarded, it seems very probable that the President will in November receive a larger vote than even the most sanguine of his supporters have heretofore professed to expect. The fact will be creditable to the American nation, and a practical demonstration that, among a people who read and think for themselves, no individual influence or combination of conspirators can destroy the reputation of the popular servant who remains true to himself and to the people.

AN OLD DISPUTE SETTLED.

No good reason existed for the alarm felt by some as to the sucess of any British intrigues or diplomatic maneuvers reported as on foot with the purpose of suppressing or modifying the judgment of German jurists concerning the San Juan boundary question. Most likely the report was purely sensational. But taking for granted that such an attempt was made, and that not only Prince BISMARCK'S Jewish friend, MR. BEKICHRODER, but even the Princess VICTORIA had a hand in it, the notion seems quite absurd that the straightforward and resolute old Emperor would for a moment listen to any suggestion of the kind said to have been made. Assuming that the three eminent masters of legal, geographical and historical research, to whom the question was referred, had arrived at the conclusion that right was on the American side, and had convinced His Majesty of the fact, we were at liberty confidently to look for the appropriate decision, whatever English diplomatists or German princesses might say or do in opposition.

In fact, no American who has paid some attention to the subject in dispute, could much doubt about the result of the arbitration. In declining so frequently—some five or six times—the proposal of the British Ministry to submit the San Juan question to the judgment of arbitrators, the United States government was influenced by no misgiving as to the validity of its claims to the island, but solely by the consideration of its own dignity and self-respect. As MR. BANCROFT remarked, substantially, in the introduction to his statement of the American case, the American government felt that it could not with decency subject to the judgment of others a matter which seemed to itself so plain and indisputable. And it is certain that from the opening of the controversy until the conclusion of the treaty of Washington there was never a time when the American people would not have gone to war rather than quietly submit to the outrageous injustice of the British claim.

The claim originated in the ambition, or, more properly, in the avarice of the Hudson Bay Company, a corporation which would long ago have seized and occupied most of North America, just as the East India Company seized and occupied most of India, if North America had been wholly peopled with the dark races. In truth, the pretense on which the Hudson Bay Company laid claim to San Juan, closely resembled in character the manifold pretexts under which its oriental congener contrived to appropriate principality after principality, until, as the Hindoos say, it made nearly the entire peninsula "red." Seeing that the island was a desirable possession, its agents began to seek for grounds whereon to found a claim to it, and they found what they wanted in the clumsy definition of boundaries in the Ashburton treaty of 1846. Though it must have been perfectly evident that, in running the boundary line south ward so as to leave Vancouver's island a British possession, the American negotiator of the treaty had not intended to surrender any other land south of the parallel of forty-nine, yet because the strait separating Vancouver's island from the continent was not specifically designated, the company's agents chose to assume that—not this, the Haro strait, but another—the Rosario strait, lying further east, was the channel through the center of which, according to the treaty, the boundary line ran. Were this assumption correct, then San Juan belonged to the British. When the treaty speaks of the channel which separates Vancouver's island from the mainland, there can be no doubt that the largest of the several channels there, and the one nearest Vancouver, is meant, and this is the Haro channel, which lies to the west of San Juan, and which being the boundary referred to, leaves the disputed island American territory. The argument most insisted upon by the British in favor of the Rosario strait as the channel of the treaty is the fact that it, and not the Haro strait, has been used by British ships, and must, therefore, have been meant by the negotiators who framed the instrument. This argument is, however, easily shown to be of the flimsiest and most worthless character, as it is certain that the Haro strait has also been used by English ships, and that it has always been a much frequented route of Indian traffic. The other strait has been more frequented by ships, simply because its navigation is safer and easier.

However slight and untenable the foundation of their claim, the British have maintained it with characteristic obstinacy and arrogance, and apparently with full confidence in its validity; and they would, no doubt, have been willing to fight for the possession. The peaceful settlement of the controversy is one of the good fruits of the treaty of Washington.

UNSAFE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The burning to death of a servant girl in the family of MR. KENNEDY, wharfmaster, at No. 12 Overhill street, has already been chronicled in the city press. For some unaccountable reason, the Coroner was not notified, and the body was buried without any investigation whatever into the cause of death. There seems to be an indifference to cases of this kind—burning to death from accidents in the use of oil—which amounts to criminality. Owing to the frequency of deaths from this cause, they have almost ceased to excite comment, and people are disposed to regard them as among the common and unavoidable causes of mortality. Here was a case in which a woman was fatally burned by the accidental breaking, or the explosion without her agency, of a lamp—it is not known which, as she was enveloped in flames when first discovered. She died in a few hours, and is buried without even the formality of an inquest. But while there is an indifference to an alarming degree among the public, and while scarcely one in ten thousand stops to inquire whether he has in use, in his own family, a safe oil or a murderous agency, there are still a few persons who take some interest in protecting life and property by examining into the character of the death-dealing agent. The United States Inspectors at this port—although they have no official cognizance of the case (their duties in regard to petroleum being confined to its use and shipment on vessels), with a regard for the safety of human life which should actuate every good citizen, procured a sample of the oil used, with a view to having it tested. The standard test for oil is 110° Fahrenheit or upward, and if it stands this test it is perfectly safe—that is, free from explosion. The sample they obtained *stood no fire test*. It flashed and ignited from a flame *one inch and a half from the fluid!* So far as can be ascertained, without a chemical analysis, it is *pure benzine*, in the use of which, as a burning fluid, no one is safe, either in life or property, for a single moment. And yet this life-destroying agent is sold openly over the city, as a "genuine non-explosive fluid." Under the United States laws, not a barrel of it could be shipped abroad, or sold for shipment, as it must be fully up to the legal standard; but, strange to say, there is no law to prevent our citizens from being murdered in its use at home. If there is a statute on the subject, or anything in the penal code which can be construed to cover the case, it is time it were being brought to light and enforced. There is not, the Legislature should not suffer another session to lapse without passing a stringent law on the subject.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The attempt of the *Tribune* and other Confederate papers to make President GRANT and the Republican party of the country in any wise responsible for the election of MOSES in South Carolina, will prove utterly futile. There is no doubt that that State has suffered from corruption and general misrule to an unusual degree. The remedy, however, was not in the hands of President GRANT, but in those of the people themselves. At the late election they had a full and fair opportunity to rid themselves of many, if not most, of the evils of which they have complained; but it appears that they deliberately declined to avail themselves of it. The facts of the case are, that a considerable portion of the Republican party, including large numbers of colored people, who desired faithful officers and an honest administration, "bolted" the party nominations and placed before the people candidates who, if elected, would have administered well and truly the offices of the State. Instead of the Republicans, they sought to give people of all shades of political opinion an opportunity of escaping from the evils complained of, by voting for men who would make creditable officers of any State in the Union. It is affirmed, and with reason, that if the Democratic party of that State—which comprises eight-tenths of its men of wealth and education, but which is completely powerless to elect candidates of its own—had generally supported the Reform candidates, their election would have been certain, the white vote constituting the balance of power between the two sections of the Republican party. It appears, however, that so far from manifesting any readiness to assist the movement, undertaken for their own benefit, with a few exceptions they treated the contest between the two tickets as an affair with which they had nothing to do; partly for the reason that the Reform candidate for Governor was a "carpet-bagger," and partly because himself and his supporters were unanimously in favor of the re-election of President GRANT. The means of redemption were in their own hands, but these they refused to employ; the result being that the Moses party had the field almost entirely to itself. Have men who thus deliberately sit still, and sullenly decline to lift their voices or cast their votes in behalf of the only reform that is practicable, the right to complain; or, if they will not help themselves, to expect sympathy from others?

THE reaction in the English iron trade, which we said some days ago must begin within a comparatively short period, has already set in. The latest mail advices from Great Britain show not only a considerable reduction in prices, but also the existence of a strong tendency to a further decline, in consequence of which the whole market is to a greater or less degree unsettled. In some parts of the country employers have notified their workmen that a considerable reduction in wages must take place. Apprehensions are entertained, however, that in their present temper they will resist any attempted reduction, and that a wide spread strike and stoppage of production is inevitable. One thing is certain. It is much easier to put wages and prices up than to force them down again, and when capital has once made a concession to labor it must be in a position of powerful advantage to abrogate that concession. It is claimed, however, that the iron masters see that they are losing their foreign trade, and are not unwilling that the question should be tested in this way, should their workmen refuse to relinquish a portion of the advantage they have heretofore gained, so as to enable employers to meet the tendencies of the market and the views of consumers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Our Pennsylvania woods are gay, glorious and grand with their varied wealth of colors, their fay-like fall flowers, their ruby leafed view—a panorama of perfectness.

The brown leaves rustle in the wind,
And golden is the oak tree's crown—
The red beech drops her ripen'd mast,
And chestnut burrs come showering down.

Chicago is to have a grand annual industrial exhibition. To give the proper *eclat* to these affairs a crystal palace is to be erected at a cost of $250,000; its size is to be 200 by 600 feet. It will be constructed entirely of iron and glass, and will be finished next summer.

The Philadelphia *Star* notes it as a fact observed there that dyspepsia and kindred diseases have increased in proportion with the extension of the street railway system of that city.

It is suggested that jute culture might with profit and advantage be introduced into the cotton growing States of the South, for the reason that it yields larger, is raised for about one-eighth of the cost of that staple, and at present market rates sells for about a quarter of the price of that article, thus producing a profit of one hundred per cent. over and above the cultivation of cotton.

It is said that a number of the lumbering firms of the Northwest have declined to reduce their gangs in the woods to a considerable extent during the coming season, owing to the high price of labor, and to the fact that an immense number of logs are held in reserve or lying high and dry on the banks of the numerous rivers and streams. This surplus stock will, to a considerable extent, no doubt make up for the large amounts usually cut during the winter season.

An English hunter tells in an Indian newspaper how he kills tigers with strychnine. He uses a hollow bullet, and fills it in with nine or ten grains of the poison. All that is necessary is that the outlet penetrate the skin somewhere, and the animal is sure to die in from ten minutes to an hour. The carcass of the tiger must be burnt as soon as the skin is off, or there would be mortality among the Indian villagers, who are very fond of tiger's flesh.

At Cincinnati there has been an intense excitement occasioned by the discovery that a doctor had fallen in love with an undertaker's wife. It might have been a little more natural, perhaps, if the undertaker had fallen in love with the doctor.

An association of blind men, established for the purpose of introducing blind persons into the tea trade, is one of the philanthropic institutions of Newark, New Jersey.

Love letter ink is the latest style of writing fluid, so called because in four weeks it disappears, and the letters cannot be used in breach of promise cases before the courts. To many persons this invention will be invaluable.

The mineral wealth of Missouri appeared to great advantage at the fair recently held in St. Louis. One department contained thousands of specimens of iron ore, many of them from districts not heretofore known as possessing any great amount of minerals. There were also on exhibition copper, zinc, nickel, cobalt, antimony and other ores, and a great variety of paint clays and building stones, obtained from different parts of the State.

The school population of Chicago is 88,000; but of this number only 48,000, or only thirty-three per cent, are enrolled. Making a very liberal estimate of the number being educated in private schools and colleges, the conclusion is therefore inevitable that fifty per cent. of all the children of Chicago are growing up in the densest ignorance.

A plan is under consideration for the establishment of a Presbyterian Church South in New York, for the accommodation of Southern families who do not feel at home in the Northern churches. The difficulty is to find the right kind of a man for the minister.

A new rolling mill at Paducah, Kentucky, has commenced operations. The workmen are chiefly Welsh. When running full, the mill will employ one hundred hands, use from 1,200 to 1,500 bushels of coal per day, and turn out eighteen or twenty tons of iron.

A recent report of the Wilmington Board of Trade estimates that iron ships and steamers can now be built in the Delaware ship yards at twenty per cent. in excessive of the gold premium, of what they would cost on the Clyde. It is also stated that this margin of twenty per cent. would be entirely removed if the same labor price of iron were put on American vessels as is employed in English steamers.

A man out in Nevada, who took a dose of strychnine by mistake and escaped to tell the tale, describes the sensation of dying by this process. He says he felt a succession of shocks and convulsions, each worse than being broken on the wheel, and after suffering terrible torments for a period that seemed of infinitive duration, he finally sank into unconsciousness, from which he was rescued by the utmost exertions of a skyllful physician.

Nine divorced husbands are in one business house in New York, two of whom are members of the firm.

The latest judicial decision of special interest to passengers on railroad cars has just been rendered at Norwich, Connecticut. A gentleman and his wife were injured in getting off a train at that place because it did not stop long enough to allow the passengers to alight in safety, and they have obtained a verdict for $2,800.

The dry goods clerks in Cincinnati threaten to strike, and the *Enquirer* wishes that they would, and clear out, leaving their places and wages to women.

According to the *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, no headway is being made in settling the controversy between Brazil and the Argentine Republic. Diplomacy cannot do it. It is a quarrel that must end in war, or else in arbitration.

We have already noted signs of renewed activity in ship building in Maine. The Boston *Journal* says that the business has also taken a start in that vicinity.

A fog bow was recently observed in Australia. It spanned the heavens from north to south, and to the eye of the observer it was at the base of each column about thirty feet wide, the size gradually diminishing till at the apex of the bow it was only a few inches. Unlike the rainbow, it had not the slightest tinge of color other than white, neither was it so regular or even in form.

Emigrant swindling on a grand scale is now the order of the day in Chicago. Any number of sharks waylay the non-English-speaking comers, and rob them in the most unscrupulous manner.

An Indiana jeweler lately found a "grayback" in the works of a customer's watch. Any old soldier will tell you what a "grayback" is.

The Duluth *Herald* makes a very timely suggestion, that while every body in the Zenith City is a pioneer and a first settler, some agency be founded at once for preserving the full material for a history of its foundation and growth. The expense of preserving facts as they occur will be slight, while it will be difficult and expensive, if not impossible, to recover them a few years hence.

It is proposed to add to the attractive features of the Vienna Exposition a department showing what may be effected by the utilization of the waste and refuse of coal. Immense quantities of this material could be very profitably extended to almost every other branch of industry.

It is now demonstrated that steam boiler explosions are frequently caused by the accumulation of mud and sediment in their bottoms, and also to the strain caused in the bearing of boilers, owing to the change in the in the form of the boat caused by the loading and unloading of heavy cargoes.

The Marquis of Bute is preparing for the Philadelphia centennial exhibition of 1876 a complete assortment of metals and ores from Wales.

A few days since an old sailor applied for lodgings at the police station in Sandusky, having refused to go out on the schooner Erie, which left port that afternoon, for the reason that just before she left he saw a rat swimming ashore from the craft. He said it was an unfailing sign of disaster, and was quite jubilant the next day to hear that she had the night before gone down near Kelly's island with all on board.

The directors of the German savings bank of Wheeling, believing that a recent "run" on their bank was the result of a conspiracy, propose to arrest the alleged conspirators.

In consequence of the uncertainty of calculating the cotton crop from the number of bales reported as arriving at the shipping ports of the United States, it has been suggested that a convention of representatives from the cotton growing States of the United States be called for the purpose of establishing a standard of weights and a standard of classification of quality.

According to the South Pacific *Times* a French lady was recently turned out of the Cathedral of Lima because she came to hear mass with a fashionable bonnet on her head. Were a similar plan pursued in our own churches, whether Protestant or Catholic, there would scarcely be a female worshiper found in them.

The English Board of Trade returns for the past month again present extraordinary totals, but they probably represent the general rise in prices quite as much as any increase in actual trade. The total declared value of our exportations has been £23,145,026, showing an advance of nearly seventeen per cent. over the corresponding month of 1871, and of more than thirty-five per cent. over that of 1870.

The October number of the *Dartmouth* contains Rufus Choate's valedictory, which was delivered in August, 1819, and has never before been published.

THE Weston, W. Va., *Democrat* says a gentleman in that village has a large Maltese cat, which from kittenhood has fraternized and slept with a rough rat terrier. The other day some hogs got into the premises, and the dog not doing his duty, passy mounted the largest of the hogs, and for a few seconds it looked as if the hog would never escape alive. Since then, the cat has turned watch dog, and is death on any hog that approaches.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Woman's Experiences in Europe, including England, France, Germany and Italy, is a new book of travels by Mrs. E. D. Wallace, of Philadelphia. In search of distraction and health, after prostrating affliction, Mrs. W. went abroad alone, that is, without masculine guidance and protection, and she got on very well. She describes her "experiences" in a lively and entertaining style. At Vienna she hears of an institution which has been the subject of not a little discussion, and is yet less known to the world than perhaps it deserves to be.

"There is a government nursery that cause's much discussion among visitors to Vienna. I refer, of course, to the Lying-in hospital. Its object is to prevent infanticide. Twenty thousand children of servants receive humane treatment in this institution, remaining for education by the government to be engaged in government manufactories, or the army, if boys; or the mother can take them away by simply presenting the certificate given her when she herself leaves the institution. She takes with her also the sealed envelop containing her name, which no one knows, as she entered masked. No parent, no friend, or officer of justice, dared approach her while she remained; and in case of her death, the law would have prevented proof of her presence in the hospital even in courts of justice. If she had money, she paid her board; if she had none, her treatment was the same as if she had. Thirty thousand per year enter the hospital. Is crime encouraged or prevented? Let New York answer. *It is prevented!* Let all the earth say, *Amen!*"

The effect of the hospital would seem to be to encourage vice while "preventing" crime. But the question is complicated, and not easily settled with absolute confidence.

In London Mrs. Wallace went to hear the Rev. Thomas Binney.

"MR. Binney wore no gown. One very warm morning he was preaching, and he became so overheated that he was obliged to stop frequently and wipe the perspiration from his face. Finally he quietly took off the gown, laid it on the railings, and said, 'my friend, you and I part forever,' went on with his preaching, and has never worn a gown since."

If Mrs. Wallace's statement is correct, it only proves that Mr. Binney didn't understand all the advantages of the gown, one of the most important of which is, that, in very hot weather, the preacher may lay off his coat, or even both coat and waistcoat, in the vestry, and appear in the pulpit in his gown alone, which being, as it ought to be, composed of the lightest silk or alpaca, is really the most comfortable garment in which preacher ever discoursed. English and Scotch people of the church establishments, and of some of the Dissenting sects, are strongly prejudiced in favor of the gown. But the so-called prejudice should rather be called reason, as the gown serves the excellent purpose of partly divesting the preacher of his external individuality by concealing his peculiarities of person and dress, and it thus helps to prevent the distraction of the hearers' attention from his words. Thus a gowned stranger awakens but little curiosity in an audience accustomed to see their regular pastor dressed in the same style. We return to Mrs. Wallace:

"During the prayer that followed the reading, I could no resist looking into the face of a man who seemed to be face to face with the Redeemer, as he prayed, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!' A hundred others had obeyed the same impulse. There were men of all professions, watching with awe and intense interest, the expression of the noble minister's face, as lights and shades seemed flitting over his countenance, and the furrows in his aged visage were hidden by the illumination of the presence of the good angel of Youth and Hope. The sermon I shall never forget."

If this is fact and not fancy, it is interesting in this age of the world. When Mrs. W. heard Mr. Binney preach, "his eyes had overlooked a congregation for forty years, and searched the Scriptures for seventy years. Certainly either that congregation is made up of very peculiar people, or Mr. Binney is a very peculiar man; for according to the rule, they ought to have been tired of him decades ago. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., 173 Liberty street.

Bible Lore is a small collections of essays on subjects interesting to all readers of the Scriptures. "Rare manuscripts of the Bible," "ancient versions of the Bible," "famous English translations of the Bible," "the authorized version of the Bible" are some of the topics treated of in *Bible Lore*. From the essay on celebrated commentaries we take the following illustration of the masculine use of an annotation applied to the common English Bible:

"The number of *books* in the Old Testament is 39; in the New Testament, 27; total, 66. Of *chapters* there are in the Old Testament, 929; in the New Testament, 260; total 1,189. Of *verses* there are in the Old Testament, 23,214; in the New Testament, 7,959; total, 31,173. Of *words* the Old Testament contains 592,493; and the new Testament contains 181,253; total, 773,746. Of *letters* in the Old Testament there are 2,728,100; and in the New Testament there are 838,380; total, 3,566,480. The Septuagint contains 54 books, 183 chapters, 6,081 verses and 120,185 words.] The *middle chapter* in the Bible, which is also the least, is Psalm CXVII. The *middle verse* is Psalm CXVIII, 8. The *middle line* is 2 Chron. IV., 16. The *word* and occurs in the O. T. 35,536, and 10,684 in the N. T.; Total 46,220. The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times. Of the O. T. the middle *book* is Proverbs; the middle *chapter* is between Rom. XII. and Romans XIV.; the middle *verse* is Acts X.VII., 17; the shortest verse, John XI., 35. The middle of the whole Bible, is John XI., 13. Ezra VII., 21, contains all the letters in the alphabet. Two chapters in the Bible are alike, namely, 2 Kings XIX. and Isaiah XXXVII. In the Book of Esther, neither the word God nor the word Lord occurs."

Dodd & Meade, New York. R. S. Davidson, 173 Liberty street.

Paul of Tarsus: an inquiry into the times and the Gospel of the Apostle of the Gentiles is a carefully executed attempt by the author, who calls himself "a graduate," to construct for himself out of the materials which were at his disposal a sketch of the times in which St. Paul lived, of the religious systems with which he was brought in contact, of the doctrine which he taught, and of the work which he ultimately achieved. The book is evidently the result of much thought and reading, and it is written in a clear, vigorous style. Clergymen and others, fond of theological discrettation, will find entertainment and abundant food to the volume, even though they dissent from some of the opinions which it contains. A single short extract may serve to indicate the general drift of the work:

"It is part of the irony of history that men are often credited with opinions and motives which never culminated or even influenced them. Of this perverse judgment, popular ideas about the Apostle Paul are conspicuous instances. He is sometimes considered as the author of those subtleties which took their rise in Alexandria, after Christianity was made to contribute to the syncretic philosophy of Philo, and when examined will invariably produce refinements of the fourth and fifth centuries. He is really a preacher who took Jewish monotheism, together with it those limits of exclusiveness which it recognized in the mediation of Christ, and inculcated an infinitely spiritual as well as an exactly practical notoriety. He is occasionally spoken of as an egotist. But he was really a man of great judgment and gentleness, of attractive manners, of immense activity—one side of whose nature was occupied in administering love of Christ, the other in passionate longing to communicate the joys and hopes which he entertained as widely as possible throughout a suffering world."

Roberts Brothers, Boston. R. S. Davis & Co., 173 Liberty street.

Mr. Edward Crapsey's articles in the *Galaxy* magazine on the criminal classes of New York were very well received by the public, and they have now been collected in a volume, entitled *The Nether Side of New York; or, the Vice, Crime and Poverty of the Great Metropolis*. They have been considerably amplified, and present, in a very readable form, a vast mass of facts which ought to be generally known. Sheldon & Co., New York. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

No one of the many who have heard Miss Olive Logan lecture needs to be told how Mrs. Wirt Sikes writes. Her last published book, "*Go Thee Behind Me, Satan!*" will probably strike a majority of readers as carrying the name of its title-page, to be a "home born book of home truths." Marriage, divorce, free love, the servant girl question, employment for women, dress, maternity, are some of the topics which Mrs. Sikes discusses in her characteristic style. Its method is Miss Logan's own, and cannot be described. We quote a specimen:

"Speaking of expensive outfits, have you ever visited Long Branch, and seen the overdressed young girls whom injudicious mothers thrust into the parlor, there vieing at that vulgar place? Is it not a painful sight?

"One summer there was one child whom I observed particularly. She was an exceedingly pretty child, with soft waves of chestnut hair and her bodiceings were worthy of a duchess. Her dress were silk, her boots were of delicate satin or gilded leather, her dress was of rose or lube taffeta covered with Valenciennes lace, her jewels were coral or turquoise, her flowing hair was artificially crimped, her full bosom and plump arms were bare, her lower limbs were exposed like a ballet dancer's. Every evening her truly idiotic mother saw her infant sailing through the dances in the arms of a sharp, extremely fast officer of at least twenty-five, and instead of trembling at the sight, smiled complacently at the proud knowledge that, so far as dress was concerned, her daughter quite literally outstripped the other children present.

"And it is easy to observe that these noble feelings already have large place in the little girl's throbbing bosom. Her eyes—fringed around with black strands of dissipation—flash with delight as she observes the undoubted superiority of her toilet.

"Her manners are self-natively presuming. In a quadrille, for which grown people are taking their places, she spies a position which suits her fancy, and rushing up to it, edges those who occupy it away.

"She poisons the whole atmosphere of gridom. All the other children must have silk hose and gilded boots; if they haven't they haven't their rights, and state her ways as nearly as possible. She coquets with the ball player whose sword belt is lighter than his uniform; she giggles behind her fan; gives a box of fifteen a rose out of her bosom; and, over there in a dark hall, in shadows, is seen kissing K. Nimlet, who she has given him) to some ladies who laugh.

"She is the subject of conversation between couple behind me. They are French, and speak in that language.

"*Elle era adroite!*" says the man. 'Undoubtedly,' answers the woman. What a comment on the harmless pranks of a girl of thirteen, and to turn and let at the parents. They are a distinguished and elegant couple. They are judging her coolly. I can say—but from the French standpoint, I am convinced, and so I take the liberty to turn and tell them:

"'Our American manners are quite different from the European.'

"'That be evident!' says the lady pointedly.

"'This young girl, I trust, will grow to womanhood, judge for herself the qualities of the men who may propose a husband, marry, and live a virtuous wife.'

"'Have we the honor to speak to a friend of her family?'

"'No, sir. I do not know who her family is, not even their name.'

"'She is a daughter of the celebrated gambler X.,' says the man, twirling his mustache. 'One is not a saint. One has lost many little hundreds at his faro.'

"A gambler's daughter! In the olden time to be the daughter of a gambler would have been considered a position of moral and social ostracism. But it seems we have changed all that. She is the head of this circle of children, the queen of the set, and is followed by the children of people bearing honorable names. The modest and pretty daughter of the President of the United States is standing alone in the group with her. Her gambler lineage seems to be no great drawback."

The foregoing is only a fair specimen of the lively social sketches in which Miss Logan's book abounds.

Adams, Victor & Co., New York; Pittsburgh, Book and News Company, Wood street.

In Joseph Mazzini, His Life, Writings and Political Principles, by a skilful use of autobiographic notes written at the request of a friend and by appropriate selections from his various published works, the great conspirator is made to be his own biographer. Though most of the book is a translation, it has all the freedom, and variety of an original work, and will be found very entertaining reading by all who take interest in recent history or are capable of admiring a great and noble character. The volume is beautifully printed and is furnished with a portrait of Mazzini. Hurd and Houghton—R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

SIM. LAW, of Indianapolis, is not civil himself, and does not respect the civil law. His wife refused to live with him on account of his dissipated habits, and went to her father's house a few miles away. On Monday Sim. procured a buggy and went out to see her, and tried to pursuade her to return with him. Failing in this, he drew a revolver and threatened to shoot her. The wife's father, a man of eighty years, tried to induce Law to leave, telling him he ought to be ashamed of himself, when the latter fired five or six shots at him. The minions of the other kind of law arrested Sim., and he languishes in jail.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan has been conquered at last. A Washington correspondent says he is engaged to Miss Morton, niece of ex-Senator Morgan, of New York.

The New York *Herald* throws out the idea of erecting a statue in Central Park of the late Mr. Seward, observing that the State should have its Valhalla for the perpetuation of the memories of its great lights in governmental affairs and in science and art.

Robert Bonner announces in the *Ledger* that he has no expectation of retiring from the conduct of that journal "until he retires from the world"—newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Prof. Agassiz has been elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the French Academy of Sciences, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Roderick Murchison.

A lively Washington belle named Rose Potts—what a mingled suggestion of flowers and earthenware!—has raked in a foreign nobleman in the shape of Michel de Messing, of Nijni Novgorod, Russia.

Mrs. Horace Greeley's protracted disease seems at last to have taken a mortal form, and her death is imminent. The country would hear of the bereavement of Mr. Greeley with deep and sincere sorrow, and the Presidential campaign would doubtless lay aside some of its acerbity in the presence of that great grief which always challenges sympathy from those on whom its shadow falls. Mrs. Greeley's illness assumed a sad form many years ago, becoming that curious combination of mental and physical disease that makes its victim querulous and exacting; but her husband and children would lay down their burden no less regretfully because of her great affliction. Mr. Greeley has always been one of the kindest of husbands and most indulgent of fathers, a faithful patron of all the domestic virtues.

A daughter of the brother of Mr. Lane, who was recently murdered at Dorchester, was made a widow by a murder of a still more heartless nature—Mr. Adams, who was murdered by Colt some years ago, in New York, being her husband. Mr. Adams left his residence one morning, to collect a bill of Mr. Colt, and he was not heard of for about a week. Mr. Colt (brother of the famous revolver Colt) murdered him in his office, doubled and cut up the body, put it in a box and shipped it for New Orleans; but owing to the detention of the vessel for other causes, the murder was discovered. Colt, it will be remembered, was convicted and ordered to be hung. Two hours before the time of execution the prison took fire, and, as some believe, Colt escaped in fireman's clothes, and still lives, though it was said he committed suicide, and a body found was said to be his.

It appears that the historian, Froude, whose great literary undertaking now engages so much attention in this country, is not the only person of that name in England who has claims to distinction. Among scientific inventors, Mr. W. Froude holds high rank, and an apparatus recently devised by him bids fair to render great service to the navigation interests. He has devised an apparatus, the object of which is to record the rolling of a ship in a sea-way, and register the slopes and movements of the waves. His invention has been presented to the British Association for examination, and is attracting much attention.

Mirza Sulaiman, a grandson of the ex-King of Delhi, has been converted to Christianity and baptized at Rome, Italy. He is a young, poor, and, in a worldly point of view, hapless scion of the once famous imperial house of Tamerlane and Akbar. He was despoiled of his earthly possessions during the great Indian mutiny, but may eventually come to shine as a grand Christian light in the East.

Garibaldi has dabbled in romances; Disraeli was a famous novelist before he was a statesman, and now General Sir Henry Vincent, the oldest general officer in the British service, has a novel in press. What the stern old soldier can have to say to the world in the guise of a story is a puzzle, which can only be solved by reading his unexpected book. And after this dignified warrior has essayed the role of novelist, it will not be surprising to learn that Bismarck and Moltke have taken to romance writing.

A Japanese student, now studying in Michigan, has determined to give up the studies prescribed for him, and is about to devote his whole attention to the fine arts, for which he has displayed a special fondness.

Omaha has a gay Dutch count. Count Wimpfen, earning his bread as draughtsman in the office of its city engineer.

An Ancient Bible.

Mr. William Bishop, of Germantown, Philadelphia, has in his possession an old family Bible, printed by "Thomas and John Buck, printers to Cambridge Universitie, in the year 1630, by his Majestie's special command." This was in the re

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 24, 1872.

The demand for money on good commercial paper is still active, and rates are governed entirely by the necessity of the borrowers. One per cent. a month is paid by firms never known to do so before, and the old customers of the street are seeking money at almost any figures.

The weather, disagreeable as it is, brings a smile to the face of every coal man who is ready to make a shipment. If the river should rise to boating stage, the relief to coal men and those dependent on the mine owners for money, would be sufficient to materially ease the money market.

—Referring to our opinion that a note dated before October 1st, but issued since that date, is not subject to stamp duty, we are asked how a purchaser of such note may know that it is not issued until after October 1st. If the party from whom the purchase is made is reliable, his word should be sufficient. If issued before that date without a stamp the man who signed it is liable to a penalty, the man who took it before that date is liable to a penalty, and either of them, if they should defend against the collection of the note, would be compelled to swear that they did it to obtain money under false pretenses! A note that has no stamp, even if fraudulently issued without a stamp before October 1st, is for this reason a better security than one with a stamp since no defense of that kind could be interposed without making the party occupying that ground liable to a much heavier verdict.

—We quote the following opinions of the press on the greenback project:

Our more intelligent business men are opposed to the whole project as either fiscal folly, or as mischievous disturbing without any positive good.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The effort yesterday to get a respectable number of the business men of Philadelphia to declare in favor of the issue of $44,000,000 more greenbacks, or any part, seems to have been a signal failure. Similar efforts in the Western cities have also failed, and we doubt if one-tenth of the business men of any section of the country would approve the scheme. It is certain, however, that a further debasement of the currency would be hailed with delight by every speculator in the land, particularly by Wall street speculators.—*New York Evening Post.*

Were it possible for the Secretary to comply with the request, and inflate the currency to the extent of forty four millions of greenbacks, a similar appetite for more would be aroused, and the fascinating power of inflation might go on till stopped by some great revolution.—*Financial Chronicle.*

The New York *Evening Post* thinks the reissue of $44,000,000 legal tenders would assist in floating a 5 or 6% per cent. Treasury bonds at the improvement has been that at least a part of these bonds were to be put into the National banks in place of the 5-20 bonds.

It is true that such an issue of legal tenders would kindle afresh the fires of speculation, would carry the gold premium up to *par* at once, and would defer indefinitely the day of specie resumption. The fluctuations in the currency would paralyze business community, and indirectly the people, more every year than the amount of bonds retired.—*Boston Post.*

From dispatches received it seems that Secretary Boutwell has squelched the project, although he claims that he has the authority to reissue the redeemed $44,000,000.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	111	111
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	112	112⅛
Currency 6s	113⅝	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅛
United States 10-40s	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
Currency Sixes	113⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 24, 1872.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112	112	112	112	112
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Western Union Tel	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Quicksilver	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½
Pacific Mail	35	35	35	35	35
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Wells, Fargo Express					
American Express					
United States Express					
New York Central	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
New York Central Scrip					
Erie	25	25	25	25	25
Reading					
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Chicago and Northwestern	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Do. preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island					
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Do. preferred					
Wabash					
Do. preferred					
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Chicago and Alton	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred					
Terre Haute					
Do. preferred					
Toledo and Wabash					
Toledo, Wabash & Kansas					
Ohio and Mississippi					
Chicago and Alton					
Do. preferred					
Harlem	114	114	114	114	114
New Central					
Union Pacific	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	95¾	Penn'a R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie	25	North Penna R. R.	
Lehigh Navigation	59	United Cos's of N. J.	125
Cam'n and Amboy	134	Sheffield Navigat'n	47½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	34½	Reading	97¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—There is little new to report with regard to the general tone of the market. Trade is quiet and active only in the necessaries. The fall opening has fairly set in, and bids fair to surpass all former seasons.

There is an active demand for choice brands western and Ohio flours, and dealers find it difficult to supply their supplies. Fair to good medium and common grades are not readily sale.

Wheat.—There is a continued active demand on the part of country millers for prime red and amber, and sales are made at full figures. The mills are well supplied and are not in the market.

Rye, oats, corn and barley are unchanged in prices, with the market reported only moderately active.

Butter.—Receipts large and in excess of the demand. Prices tend lower.

Poultry.—The weather is yet too warm for the class of goods handled, but is coming in, and should the weather turn cool at an early day, the supply will be large.

Groceries continue firm and unchanged in prices. Stocks are full, well assorted, and will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Roots and Provisions.—We are reported a fair trade in this line of business, and dealers seem satisfied with the state of the market. It will be some weeks ere the new crop of meats come upon the market. We are cognizant of the fact that the time is now ready for the smoking house of superior quality, and will be thoroughly cured and prepared before it is offered for sale. The receipts of bacon are 1,784 pieces.

Below will be found the receipts of grain at elevator and by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours, and also the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Grain—Elevator, Ohio and Pittsburgh.

Wheat, bush	3,561
Corn, bush	1,200
Rye, bush	500
Barley, bush	4,955
Peas, bush	1,316
Barley, sacks	1,119
Oats, sacks	

Receipts by rail and river for the past twenty-four hours show the following receipts of produce since same time last report:

Flour, bbls	1,264
Corn meal, bbls	265
Apples, bbls	20
Potatoes, bbls	50

We omit extended quotations.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

CINCINNATI, October 24.—The market remains unchanged. The demand for coal is moderate, delivered, 20c.; Pomeroy 18c.; Kanawha and Coal river, 20c.; Hocking and Jackson, 18c.; Cannel 16@16c.; hard coke 16@16c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 23.—The continued rise in all stocks and general firmness of holders have caused a very quiet market for Scotch pig, and no sales have been made in this market. At Philadelphia an auction sale of 361 tons Eglinton took place 21st inst., occasioned by the refusal of the purchaser to receive it, on account of its alleged poor quality, which was tested in its being sold in lots at the low price of 42½ @ 43 50. Fifty dollars had been offered on Saturday for the whole lot, and $51 50 for a lot of 250 tons, both offers, however, being declined. In American we do not hear of any transactions; there seems, however, to be little chance for any great decline from our present quotations, on account of the continued scarcity of the No. 1 brands. New England rails are quite at $70@74 gold, and American $56 at the mills in Pennsylvania, which is about the outside price. Old English rails are without interest, and no inquiry, but at prices below the views of holders. The stock is nearly 12,000 tons, largely concentrated, however, in one hand. Nearly 2,000 tons have changed hands in this market at about $42@45, gold. At Philadelphia sixteen hundred tons sold at $3 carriage, for D. H., and 1667 500 do., to arrive there, $53, thus far a very dull, and with no great demand the market tends to buyers' favor. Considerable is being offered from docks, but buyers are not inclined to purchase at present figures; we quote from yard $49@51, and from dock $42, but these prices are to some extent nominal; sales 150 tons, ex ship, at $49 50, 60 days, without interest, and 300 do., from dock, on terms not made public. Manufactured from ships is without change. Bellaire is held firmly; letters from England quote the market as recovering from the temporary reaction of the first of the month. Rose ash sheet is in better supply, and sales have been made at 9c. cents for perfect, and 8c. for No. 1 stained, both gold.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 22.—[From Circular of Edward Samuel].—There is no change to note in pig, all grades being dull. Pig is generally at this time of the year active, caused by raising the rates of fuel and supply, but the high prices this year, and the general belief with regard to the future trade, make this par ticular cause sufficient only to cover immediate wants, and prices remain unchanged.

LONDON, October 18.—From the monthly circular of S. W. Hopkins & Co:

EXPORTS OF RAILS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

	Month ending Sept. 30.		Nine month's ending Sept 30.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
U. States, tons	33,794	44,273	97,592	314,410
Other countries	8,737	7,942	6,666	46,503
Total	42,531	52,215	104,258	360,913
Old iron for all countries	9,416	17,664	10,068	88,771
Pig iron to United States	9,650	12,963	16,622	84,731

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WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OCTOBER 23.—The market has a decidedly better tone and present indications are in sellers' favor. The inquiry has been fair, but the actual sales continue light. There is very little call for fore gn, the demand being chiefly for prime fleece. Latest advices from England are not so favorable, the market setting weak and prices easier, which will check proposed shipment. Hence, the sales to-day in bales were 1,200 Ohio at 41c.; 50 Michigan, 42c.; 250 Texas described Galveston, 37c.; 25,000 lb. spring delaine, from mills at 41@42c.; 27,000 lb. do., 42@43c.; 12,000 lbs Texas 36@40c.; 5 bales English Nails, 37c. Consumption dull.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—The firmness that has ruled the market for some days continues here and in the oil regions. Dispatches from the latter place report that holders are indifferent about selling at present rates. Parkers' Sales of several round lots are reported as changing hands at $4 50 ₱ bbl.

REFINED.

The market was strong and very firm, with an improved demand; the present prices for any delivery east this year look 24c. higher. We re-quoted the following sales:

5,000 bbls, 52th November to 10th December, S. O., 26¾c.
5,000 bbls, 1st to 15th December, S. O.....26¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Continues very firm; city lease $2 10; country $2 00. Stock in first hands very light.

[By Western Union Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.—The *Commercial* says: The market is firm and advancing at all points. Following are the sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	34 37½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	4 40
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 45
500 bbls upper road, spot	4 50
1,000 bbls upper road regular	4 50
1,000 bbls upper road, buyer 4 days	4 55
1,000 bbls Cabell	4 60
250 bbls Oil City, spot	4 65
1,000 bbls Oil City, regular	4 65

NEW YORK, October 24—Closing 25.—Market dull and declined. Crudes in tanks firm. Refined closed quiet and easier on delivery; 26c. bid in Philadelphia. Crude in bulk opened with sales at 26c., but later the bidders raised the bid to 26¼c. and 1,000 bbls at private terms. Refined—Sales 1,000 bbls spot, at 26¾c.; 500 bbls 15 days' option, October 26¾c.; 500 bbls to suit, 1st to 15th November, 26¾c.; 5,000 bbls to suit, 1st to 30th November, 26¾c.; 5,000 bbls to suit, 15th November to 15th December, 26¾c.; 3,000 bbls, last half of November, 26¾c.; 5,000 bbls, whole of December, 26¾c. Closed dull at 26¾c. and 26¾ bids on private terms. Pipage this day; sales 10,000 bbls refined, 5,000 bbls crude, 5,000 bbls for 2d to December, to be run to vessel at 26¾c.; 6,000 bbls to Glasgow, 30s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls to Leith, 30s. 6d.; 1,000 bbls to Rotterdam, 25c. per 100 lbs.

ROUSEVILLE, October 24.—Market firm and prices advanced to $4 65.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 24.—Market firm at $4 spot 65.

TITUSVILLE, Oct'r 24.—Market firm; spot $4 40.

OIL CITY, October 24.—Market very strong at $4 65; upper road $4 50; lower road $4 50.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—Market quiet; S. W. 26¼c; 26¾c. in 14 days buying; 26¾c. bid for 1,000 bbls; 5 cents more for options. Refined is held firmly; advices to-day to arrive from England quote the market as recovering from the temporary reaction of the first of the month. Rose ash sheet is in better supply, and sales have been made at 9c. cents for perfect, and 8c. for No. 1 stained, both gold.

PHILADELPHIA.

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PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 24, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists;

Acid.			*Acid.*		
Acetic	b	17@20	Magnesia	b	75@1 40
Citric	b	1 44@1 54	Niter	b	9@10
Oxalic	b	20@22	Quinine	oz	30@35
Tartaric	b	68@70	Rochelle salts	b	30@35
Alcohol, gall		1 95@2 20	Sal Soda	b	2½@3
Ashes.			Soda	b	9@10
Pearl	b	7@8
Pot	b	6½@7
Balsams.		
Copaiba	b	45@50
Fir	b	40@45
Peru	b	1 75@2 00
Tolu	b	1 50@1 75
Barks.		
Cinchona	b	20@22
Elm, Ground	b	10@12
Elm, Select	b	15@20
Sassafras	b	10@12
Berries.		
Cubeb	b	1 50@1 60
Juniper	b	10@12
Prickly Ash	b	30@35
Bleaching Powder	b	5@6
Blue Stone	b	8@9
Brimstone	b	4½@5
Candles		
Adamantine	b	30@35
Sperm	b	60@65
Star	b	45@50
Tallow	b	9@10
Caustic Soda	b	6@7
Chalk		
Precipitated	b	6@8
Prepared	b	5@6
Chloroform	b	1 00@1 10
Cloves	b	40@45
Cochineal	b	60@65
Cream Tartar	b	45@48
Epsom Salts	b	3½@4
Extracts		
Logwood	b	12½@15
Log Cuba	b	14@16
Indigo	b	75@1 00
Madder	b	18@20
Magnesia	b	75@1 40
Niter	b	9@10
Quinine	oz	30@35
Rochelle salts	b	30@35
Sal Soda	b	2½@3
Soda	b	9@10
Spices		
Alspice	b	12½@15
Cassia	b	20@22
Ginger, Jamaica	b	20@22
Ginger, African	b	15@18
Mace	b	1 00@1 10
Nutmegs	b	85@90
Pepper	b	22@25
Sugar of Lead	b	15@18
Vitriol, Blue	b	8@9
Vitriol, Green	b	8@9
Vitriol, White	b	12@15
Wines		
Port	gall	2 00@2 50
Sherry	gall	2 50@3 00
Madeira	gall	3 00@3 50
Lisbon	gall	1 75@2 00
Claret	gall	1 00@1 50
Catawba	gall	1 00@1 50
Blackberry	gall	1 00@1 50
Wine Whey	b	10@12
Miscellaneous.		
Arrow Root	b	25@30
Asafœtida	b	25@30
Alum	b	3½@4
Annatto	b	75@80
Bals Copaiba	b	45@50
Bals Fir	b	40@45
Bals Peru	b	1 75@2 00
Bals Tolu	b	1 50@1 75
Bark Cinchona	b	20@22
Bark Elm, Ground	b	10@12
Bark Elm, Select	b	15@20
Bark Sassafras	b	10@12
Bleaching Powder	b	5@6
Blue Stone	b	8@9
Brimstone	b	4½@5
Candles, Adamantine	b	30@35
Candles, Sperm	b	60@65
Candles, Star	b	45@50
Candles, Tallow	b	9@10
Caustic Soda	b	6@7
Chalk, Precipitated	b	6@8
Chalk, Prepared	b	5@6
Chloroform	b	1 00@1 10
Cloves	b	40@45
Cochineal	b	60@65
Cream Tartar	b	45@48
Epsom Salts	b	3½@4
Extract Logwood	b	12½@15
Extract Log Cuba	b	14@16
Extract Indigo	b	75@1 00
Extract Madder	b	18@20
Extract Magnesia	b	75@1 40
Extract Niter	b	9@10
Extract Quinine	oz	30@35
Extract Rochelle salts	b	30@35
Extract Sal Soda	b	2½@3
Extract Soda	b	9@10
Gum Camphor	b	75@80
Gum Myrrh	b	40@45
Gum Opium	b	6 00@6 50
Gum Shellac	b	40@45
Gum Arabic, first	b	90@1 00
Gum Arabic, sorts	b	45@50
Gum Arabic, picked	b	1 10@1 20
Gum Assafœtida	b	25@30
Gum Benzoin	b	50@55
Gum Guaiac	b	40@45
Gum Kino	b	1 00@1 10
Gum Tragacanth	b	1 00@1 10
Gum Tragacanth, No. 2	b	75@80
Gum Tragacanth, flake	b	1 25@1 30
Gum Tragacanth, powdered	b	1 00@1 10
Gum Camphor	b	75@80
Gum Myrrh	b	40@45
Gum Opium	b	6 00@6 50
Gum Shellac	b	40@45
Gum Arabic, first	b	90@1 00
Gum Arabic, sorts	b	45@50
Gum Arabic, picked	b	1 10@1 20
Gum Assafœtida	b	25@30
Gum Benzoin	b	50@55
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Gum Kino	b	1 00@1 10
Gum Tragacanth	b	1 00@1 10
Gum Tragacanth, No. 2	b	75@80
Gum Tragacanth, flake	b	1 25@1 30
Gum Tragacanth, powdered	b	1 00@1 10
Glycerine	b	25@28
Hops	b	35@40
Iodine	b	5 00@5 50
Iodide Potash	b	5 00@5 50
Ipecac	b	2 50@2 75
Lead, Acetate	b	18@20
Lead, Red	b	9½@10
Lead, White	b	9½@10
Licorice, Sticks	b	30@35
Licorice, Extract	b	30@35
Madder	b	18@20
Magnesia	b	75@1 40
Niter	b	9@10
Opium	oz	30@35
Quinine	oz	30@35
Rochelle salts	b	30@35
Sal Soda	b	2½@3
Soda	b	9@10
Sulphur	b	4½@5
Saltpetre	b	9@10
Turpentine	gall	45@48
Vitriol, Blue	b	8@9
Vitriol, Green	b	8@9
Vitriol, White	b	12@15
Wines, Port	gall	2 00@2 50
Wines, Sherry	gall	2 50@3 00
Wines, Madeira	gall	3 00@3 50
Wines, Lisbon	gall	1 75@2 00
Wines, Claret	gall	1 00@1 50
Wines, Catawba	gall	1 00@1 50
Wines, Blackberry	gall	1 00@1 50
Wine Whey	b	10@12

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 24, 1872.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ₱ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₱ case.
Potash—50 casks (delivered in Philadelphia)	8 00 ₱ case.
Less quantity	50 ₱ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6c. ₱ lb.
Less quantity	6½c. ₱ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₱ lb.
Caustic soda—25 kegs	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₱ lb.
Caustic soda—50 drums	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₱ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	2c ₱ lb.
Epsom salts—10 bbls	3½c ₱ lb.
Less quantity	4c ₱ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ₱ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₱ lb.
Nitric acid	25c ₱ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₱ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₱ lb.
Prussiate Potash	30c ₱ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Silesia	October 24	Hamburg
Anglica	October 26	Liverpool
Allemania	October 26	Hamburg
Hansa	October 26	Bremen
Egypt	October 26	Liverpool
Celtic	October 30	Liverpool
Idaho	October 30	Liverpool
Hermann	October 31	Bremen
Ville de Paris	November 2	France
Olympia	November 6	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 24, 1872.

River stationary, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 61 at 6 P. M.

C.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., October 24, 1872.

River stationary, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 52 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 24, 1872.

Drizzling rain, River four feet three inches and falling. The Keystone No. 3 left for Pittsburgh at 10 30 A. M., and the Petrolia, for Pittsburgh, at 4 P. M.

M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack ..... Geneva.
Electo	R. R. Abrams ..... Geneva.
Elizabeth	Phillips ..... Elizabeth.
	Houghton ..... Elizabeth.

Departed.

Geneva	Phillips ..... Geneva.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack ..... Geneva.
J. Bradley	R. R. Abrams ..... Geneva.
West Virginia	F. Donaldson ..... Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet one inch and falling.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 5 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE lone marks last evening indicated three feet one inch, a decline of one inch since our last issue. The weather was cloudy and warm.

STEAMBOATMEN are anxiously waiting the fall rise to get off their boats.

THE mail boats have resumed operations between Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE steamboat Shreveport probable cost $85,000. The John B. Maude will cost about the same

DECK hands on the Upper Mississippi receive $65 per month, and are said to be scarce even at this rate of wages.

THE light draught packet Petrolia, Capt. McLaughlin, will start for Parkersburg and Marietta on Saturday, and Parkersburg to morrow. Shippers will bear this in mind.

THE steamer Corn Belle is to be sold by the United States Marshal, as a delinquent in the payment of tonnage dues. She was put up for sale for a violation of the revenue and steamboat laws.

AN out of the low water packets was making a landing at a point up the river, the steward, who was standing on the guard, on hearing the engineer ring to back, shouted and called to the cook in a voice audible from the shore, "put another potater in that hash."

THE packet Keystone No. 3 will leave daily at 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva and way points. Those wishing to ship freight or secure passage will be in charge of comfortable and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain Carothers, at the wharf.

FREIGHTS from New Orleans to Shreveport are now $16 per bbl on bacon, $16 on sugar and $30 on whiskey, and are firm at these figures. The scarcity of low water is the cause of these high rates. There is only four feet of water to be found from the mouth to Shreveport.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: "The Glasgow, Captain Reilly, arrived at two o'clock this morning, and for some point above, to escape the clutches of the Sheriff. After her freight was cleared, she ran ashore on an oyster reef, while Reilly raised steam and left. She was afloat at low water and others here. A United States Marshal is after her."

CINCINNATI—*Wednesday's Enquirer* says: Captain Will. m Gray and pilot Sam. Wilson, of the steamer Lee arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday to start the Rowena Queen to Memphis. The Rowena is laying up at Coal Run for some time. She has a ton of iron on for Pittsburgh. Captain M. A. Orr, of the Bella, arrived from Pittsburgh yesterday. The Granite State was surrendered by the Mail Line to Captain Kennedy, and she went above to try to lay up for the present.

NEW ORLEANS—The Sunday *Republican* says: There was plenty of water in the river last night, and the levee hands seemed to be all settled down to their respective stations. The boats, however, were pulled out, believe, in every instance to pay the prices demanded, which was from $1 to $1 50 per hour. There were about one hundred policemen upon the levee, which, no doubt, had a good effect upon the shipping, there being no one upon which needed their attention. However an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure at any time. The levee was full of freight, which shows that there were plenty of hands upon the landing who were working.

Steam and Sail Tonnage.

An English statistian has collected facts and figures which show the inroads which steamships have been making upon the domain of sails the past year or two. The following comparison of the tonnage of sailing vessels and steamers has increased nearly 25 per cent. in one year; but, even with this extraordinary increase in the latter, it is only an increase of about 8½ per cent on the combined tonnage of the world, of the sailing fleet alone 2½ per cent. Of course shipowners on this side of the Atlantic rule that no sailing propeller, such as is engaged in the North Atlantic trade, displaces six sailing ships of average dimensions. Accepting this as a correct estimate, the change would be still more extraordinary. The greatest change appears to have been made in the tonnage of vessels under the British flag, the tons gone of sailing ships having decreased to the extent of about 2½ per cent, and the tonnage of steamers increased nearly 4 per cent.

The total tons of the tonnage supply the last ten or a dozen years has not kept pace with the commerce of the world, and we are still suffering from an early period of shipbuilding in this country, and an era of prosperity in the carrying trade such as has not been witnessed in many years. This view is borne out from the authority which we quote, and is confirmed in the fact that it becomes difficult to speculate upon the future, but if the tonnage of sailing ships is lost or equal to the tonnage of steam ships, and the increase on the combined tonnage only 2½ per cent, a year of unprecedented activity, it must be some time before the tonnage afloat overtakes the national increase in trade, as at present there is no probability of a cessation of the construction of sailing ships, and many reasons why the increase of steamers should be limited."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

SOUTH SIDE—Bales, 1,000 lb, D Schmidt, 2 do do; Heath & S, 1 do do; G W Bilner, 6 do do; F Alden, 3 do do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do do; Hubbard & Co, 1 do do; Aiken, W & F, 2 do do; T F Henderson, 1 do do; Harrison & Co, 1 do do; Pittsburgh Cordage Co, 1 do do; Hussey & Co, 1 do do; H D Moore, 1 do do; Grant, H & Co, 1 do do; W G Lyon & Co, 1 do do; Bailey, Fa & Co, 1 do do; 3 do do; Bailey, Fa & Co, 96 do; 3 J Pettit, 134 bbls pickles; Heath & S, 1 do do; Bailey, Fa & Co, 1 do do; 12 bundles paper; Dilworth Brothe s, 8 casks oil egar; H Hamilton & Co, 1 crook; John Dunlap, 1 bbl do; Thomas & Sons, 4 bbls tallow; Pan Paper co, 82 bdls paper; Hamilton & Co, 1 bbl do; W H Graff, 1 keg do; 10 bbls rice, 16 bbls mince, 3 bales do; W H Graff, 1 keg poultry, 10 chickens; Wm Hoffman, 91 bbls pickles; Heilbronn & Smith, 61 sks potatoes; H Twells, 50 bbls oil; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car charcoal; Jas Thursby, 4 bbls apples, 2 firkins, 3 cans grease; Jas Murphy, 3 bbls apples, 2 bbls pickles; H & Bros, 1 car stone.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

A S Gilmore, 6 bbls tobacco, 1 hh do; G W Hunz, 2 bdls paper; R L Fenwick, 1 can oil; 2 coffins; R K Sellers & co, 1 do do; W L Jones & co, 2 do do; M W Hamlin & Bro, 5 kgs a butter; H Riddle, non & co, 5 do do, 7 bbls eggs; Dilworth Bros & co, 1 bx l ayrup; Geo Holmes, 1 do apples; J G Hand 3 do baling in the car; W Ferguson, 10 sks flour; Smith, fi sks potatoe s; H Twells, 50 bbls oil; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car charcoal; Jas Thursby, 4 bbls apples, 2 firkins, 3 cans grease; F A Mayer, 3 baskets apples, 2 bbls pickles; H & Bros, 1 car stone.

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Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Per U. S. Mail Steamer F. Bennett—Godfrey & Clark, 2

THE VERY LATEST.

CROP REPORT

From the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, October 24.—A synopsis of the October crop report of J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, indicates the comparative production of wheat, oats and barley, and the condition of the corn crop on the first of October. The record of yield of wheat, is quite as favorable as was that of its condition during the summer. Some States have made superior crops, and others almost the poorest ever grown. The New England States have nearly sustained the usual average. The Middle States and Maryland together reduced their last year's aggregate from thirty seven million bushels to twenty-four million, or thirty-five per cent. The Southern States, from Virginia to Tennessee, which were known to have increased largely the breadth of area, appear to have enlarged their production fifty per cent., or from eighteen million bushels to twenty-seven million. California has increased her production at least seventy-five per cent. Minnesota and Iowa have made a material increase; while Missouri and Kansas.—The former growing winter wheat mainly, the latter both winter and spring—have had a comparative failure in both varieties. Virginia and Kentucky have had great crops; while Maryland and Ohio return diminished yields. Of the whole district between the Ohio and the lakes; the Miami district between the Ohio and the lakes; the Miami district between the Ohio and the lakes; the Miami